12.	Club of antenna elongate or oval in outline; penultimate segment longer than
	terminal segment
	be a segment equal to or
	shorter than terminal segmentOrphinus
13.	Club of antenna composed of three large, subtriangular segments, the length of the club in the male more than twice the length of the preceding eight segments combined
	Club of antenna composed of three to eight segments, the length of the last three segments in the male shorter than the length of the preceding eight segments combined; segments of club symmetrical, pectinate, or flabellate, but if club of three or four segments then segments always more or less symmetrical Trogoderma
14.	Antenna composed of nine segments; dorsal integument and pubescence uniformly dark brown
	Antenna composed of eleven segments; dorsal integument sometimes with light maculations; dorsal pubescence uniform in color or of hairs of two or three
	colorsMegatoma

REVIEW

Hispine beetles from the South Pacific (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae).

J. LINSLEY GRESSITT, Nova Guinea, n.s., vol. 8, pt. 2, pp. 205-324, Dec. 20, 1957, (Leiden).

The hispine beetles form one of the more distinct and striking groups of chrysomelid beetles. In a concise introductory section devoted to zoogeography, Dr. Gressitt concludes that it is obvious that the fauna of the New Guinea area is Oriental in origin. Rather interesting is the fact that this group of insects is not represented in the fauna of Hawaii, Southeastern Polynesia and New Zealand. It is probable that these beetles can be dispersed only when there is available, in transit, a supply of living plant tissue. For this reason dispersion over large bodies of water is not to be expected.

Of the 145 species treated in the publication, some 38 are endemic to single islands or island groups. The island of New Guinea has some 60 species, 50 of them being endemic. However, New Guinea has only 1 endemic genus whereas the Solomons, with 21 endemic species, has 4 endemic genera.

The paper contains conventional keys to tribes, genera and species of the Pacific fauna. The 32 genera are arranged in 10 tribes. There are described 38 new species and 4 new genera. The new species are illustrated by fine drawings by Dorothy Rainwater and, in most cases, the genitalia (aedeagus) have been drawn by Gressitt himself. Information is given on biology and immature stages, when known, the discussion of biology being either included, or referred to when previously published.

This fine treatment of the hispine beetles is recommended to those interested in the subfamily or as a component of the fauna of the South Pacific.—W. H. Anderson, Entomology Research Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture.